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goods that compete with the domestic product in Irish and English markets. No adequate solution is seen by Mr. Hackett but public ownership and consolidation of the railways into a single system.

The loss of more than half the population in little more than half a century by emigration is evidence of the misgovernment of the island. "The condition of the common Irish up to 1870 was incalculably worse" than that of the freed negroes of America. A great need of Ireland is to do what Denmark has done in co-operative agriculture.

The supreme need, however, in the opinion of the author, is home rule. In this home rule Ulster should unite and do her part as the integral part of Ireland which she is. Home rule, moreover, must be more than the hollow semblance of the law of 1914. That law provides that, "Notwithstanding the establishment of the Irish parliament or anything contained in this act, the supreme power and authority of the parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters, and things in Ireland and every part thereof." Mr. Hackett is convinced that "the alternatives for Ireland are not federalism and rebellion. They are the permanent international disgrace of England and genuine home rule. And by genuine home rule is meant a measure which gives Ireland complete control of its own finances, its own excise and customs, its conscription, its administration of everything from police force to land purchase, and its place alongside Canada and Australia and South Africa and New Zealand in imperial representation and conference."

In the mind of Mr. Hackett hope for this result is high, but depends upon the coming in England of a new political order freer from imperialistic self-seeking and more democratic. This new political order he believes to be on the verge of realization, and asserts that with its coming Ireland's memory of her bitter past will fall away like last year's leaves, and Irishmen will be ready to take their part in making the better history of the new day.

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*The Technique of Psycho-analysis.* By SMITH ELY JELLIFFE. Washington, D.C.: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., 1918. Pp. xii+163. \$2.00.

As the title suggests, this book is a discussion of the method of psycho-analysis and is written for the beginner in analytic investigation. It especially attempts to serve the general practitioner and has most

value for those who in dealing with simple neurotic problems of medical character need to know how to make use of the rudiments of psycho-analysis. The book, however, is of value also to the lay reader who wishes a clear statement of the technique of psycho-analysis made by a Freudian scholar of acknowledged authority.

Psycho-analysis is presented as a tool by which all the psychical activities may be investigated and a knowledge of the causes of human behavior established. Drawing his illustrative material largely from the medical field, the author treats the following topics: Material to be Analyzed, History of Psycho-analysis, Opening of the Analysis, the Oedipus Hypothesis, Transference and Its Dynamics, Transference and Resistance, Overcoming the Conflict.

Although written with evident enthusiasm and sincere confidence, the book is temperate and judicial. The author admits the limitations and difficulties of psycho-analysis and rebukes the Freudian convert "of little knowledge" who regards psycho-analysis as a miracle-working process. Emphasis is placed upon the value of anthropological material for the analyst and the neurosis is treated as a failure in the social maturing of the individual.

The book will be best appreciated by those who have already read along Freudian lines, and even the general practitioner is likely to find such a book as Lay's *Man's Unconscious Conflict* better for the beginning of his study. The sociologist will glean from the discussion many thought-starting suggestions.

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*Child Placing in Families.* By W. H. SLINGERLAND. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1918. Pp. 261. \$2.00.

Social workers have for some time needed such a book as this and the Russell Sage Foundation has performed a genuine service in making this contribution to the literature on child welfare. The book begins with a brief history of child-placing and credits the Jews with the origination of legal child-placing. The principles on which child-caring agencies and their work should be based are carefully detailed and a brief description of typical public agencies is given.

The employment of inferior workers is severely condemned, technical standards are demanded, and children are classified from the point of view of child-placing. The technical problems of receiving, treating, finding homes for, placing, and supervising the children are